C-8:15 Happyland. SON SQUARE-8:20 The Man on the Box. MAJESTIC S Wonderland,
MANHATTAN 5:20 Monna Vanna,
NEW-AMSTERDAM 5:15 The White Cat.
NEW-YORK-8:15 Little Johnny Jones. PRINCESS-8:15-Zira.
PROCTOR'S FIRTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-8-Olive

Twist. SAVOY-8:15-The Walls of Jericho. WALLACK'S-8:20-The Squaw Man, WEST END-8:15-Checkers.

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Business Notices.

OCTOBER LEADS. Ten Months Past

and The Tribune's Gain in Advertising Increases. Abundant Evidence of a Popular Advertising Medium.

the ten months ending October 1905, The New-York Daily and nday Tribune printed 887,407 Lines of Advertising (excluding Tribune advertisements)
more than during the same period of 1904.
In other words, this is a gain in ten months of Over 2,808 Columns. An average gain of over 9 COLUMNS A DAY.

Circulation Books Open

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN-A coal steamer sank on the rocks off the Canadian coast with all on board.

The latest reports showed that only one, a seawas saved from the Hilda, wrecked in the man, was saved from the Hilda, wi English Channel on Saturday night. English Channel on Saturday night. — Corea accepted Marquis Ito's four demands, but the Emperor is still hostile to Japan. — Princo Charles of Denmark accepted the Norway throne and became Haakon VII. — The British colony in Odessa organized and planned defence measures in case the threatening situation there becomes more dangerous. — The commander of the German forces in Southwest Africa announced the death of Hendrik inced the death of Hendrik west Africa announced the death of Witbol, leader of the Hottentot revolt.

Withol, leader of the Hottentot revolt.

DOMESTIC—Governor Higgins was a guest at dinner of President Roosevelt, and matters relating to the political conditions in this State were under discussion. — President Roosevelt declares himself emphatically in favor of football, while decrying brutatity and foul play. — Secretary Shaw will not adhere to his announced intention of retiring from the Cabinet in Dahmary, but will remain until the end of announced intention of retiring from the Cabinet in February, but will remain until the end of the session of Congress, and perhaps longer.

— The recommendation of the advisory engineers in favor of a sea level for the Panama Canal is by no means conclusive, and the matter will not be settled until the commission and the President pass on it, questions of cost and time of construction to have much weight. — The President's reply, in which he refused to grant the request of Henry M. Whitney, of Boston, for an interview relating to the statements made to a Massachusetts delegation by Mr. Rooseveit, was made public. — The President promised the Insurance Commissioner of Minnesota to assist in a plan for reforming life insurance. — Secretary Taft spoke on "The Philippines" before the Commercial Club, of Kansas City. — Senator Burton, of Kansas, was again before the Commercial Cub. of Kansas, was again placed on trial in St. Louis. — An old man was shot by mistake for a deer near Ogdensburg, N. Y. — Mrs. Ingerick was taken to the scene of the Olney murder, near Middletown, and there gave additional information.

- Plans were CITY.-Stocks were strong. = filed for Mills Hotel No. 3, which will be at 36th-st, and 7th-ave., and will have 1,900 rooms. Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, com manding H. B. M.'s second cruiser squadron, salled for Gibraltar; he paid \$1,000 for five visits to a New-York dentist. — Interchurch Conference on Federation members in church Conference on Federation memoris indulged in a lively tilt when a motion to bar Unitarians was carried. — It was stated that Mr. Hearst's counsel had given up hope of seating him through the slight gains of the canvass, and would rely wholly upon a recount. — Evidence of election frauds, gathered by the Citizens Union, was presented to the District Attorney and the Attorney General. — Mr. Coler said that the Hearst followers would organize the State, which statement was taken to portend an effort to capture the next Democratic State convention. — The terminal for the twin trolley tunnels to Jersey City will be at 33d-st, and Broadway. — A secretary of James Everard, the brewer, and two friends were injured in a smashup of Mr. Everard's new automobile near Atlantic City, N. J. — It was learned that foreign creditors of Santo Domingo favored the passage of a treaty with dulged in a lively tilt when a motion Domingo favored the passage of a treaty with that country. —— The State Gas Commission held its first session, adjourning for one week sold at auction

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 41 degrees; lowest, 30.

RAILROAD RATES AND LABOR UNIONS.

The railroad managers of the country ought to be extremely thankful to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for coming to their support in the enunciation of a doctrine for which the railroads have long contended, and more frequently against their employes than anybody Jeremiah Harris, the chairman of the legislative board of the organization in New York, thus states the position of the brother

The members of the Brotherhood of Locomo Engineers to a man are opposed to any legislation that will curtail the powers of their employers in respect to their earning capacity or diminish the freedom of their control over their property; therefore, the brotherhood op-poses the Esch-Townsend law and will oppose any and every law that will give the control of rallway rates into the hands of the govern-ment or any body other than the rallroad owners and managers.

The railroad presidents will doubtless welcome ans aid against government control of rates, but they will by no means forget its usefulness in other directions, "Control over their property" is something which they are quite as anxious to preserve from incursions by labor unions as by the government; and they may henceforth be as firm to keep their earning capacity unimpaired by high wages as by low rates. We can imagine the raffrond presidents softly saying, "Oh! Harris, we thank thee for these

The laissez faire theory with respect to common carriers is about the last thing that a labor unionist might be expected to avow. It is the negation of that compelling force of public duty which is one of the chief allies of workmen in a railroad strike. When engaged in industrial war labor leaders are always loudly insistent upon the common carrier's duty to serve the pub It cannot be allowed to knock off work when it is unable to secure employes to man its trains. It must pay the price and meet the

conditions demanded, however unreasonable,

"Their property" is pictured as public property much about stolen franchises and watered stocks used to conceal profits and rob employes and the public. The demand for government ownership, not merely of the railroads, but of the coal mines, is strong among the labor unionists when it appears that through politics they can convert their labor into placeholding, with the privilege thereto attached of doing little work for large pay. When they want to run the railroads, say who may be employed and even who may give orders, the assumption that the railroads are going to keep "control over their property" is plutocratic insolence. But when the whole public thinks of taking a hand to see that the railroads do not practise extortion, the labor unions are suddenly on the other side. The extortion seems to be all right if it is practised merely on the public and If the unions can share the benefit. The attitude which some of the labor unions

take toward measures for the protection of the general public with regard to rates is curious. By some it might be attributed to corrupt influence on the part of the railroads, for such harmony between employer and employe is not often seen. The notorious combination for plunder of the public by employers and employes in the building trades suggests this explanation. We should rather, however, attribute it to a selfish narrowness which it is easier to understand than to commend. The spirit which prompts enmity to the National Guard because it may defend general as against class interests and is often supremely indifferent to the public inconvenience and suffering caused by strikes over really trifling matters would amply explain this readiness to forget the interests of the whole people in the matter of railroad control to serve the immediate purposes of labor unions.

MR. HEARST'S ACCOUNTING.

In going considerably beyond the letter of the law and accounting not only for his personal contribution to the campaign, but also for the contributions of others in his behalf, Mr. Hearst sets a good example. Candidates of the organized parties cannot, it is true, literally follow it. His campaign was so essentially personal that he not only financed it largely himself, but was able to know what was done with other money by his committee, which was only another name for himself. The average candidate is in no such position. He is nominated by an organization of which he has no oversight. He does not know committee secrets, and his contribution is generally only a drop in the bucket. He could not make such an accounting as Mr. Hearst has done, even if he would. Mr. Hearst, however, has shown what a com-

mittee might do, and should be compelled to do, even more in detail than he has done. He has also given some measure of what a campaign in this city costs. If \$80,000, without the aid of an established organization, can bring out such a vote as that cast for Mr. Hearst, there would seem to be little excuse for spending more than that in this city for any campaign. The peculiar situation and the popular readiness to break away from party lines in support of novel ideas may be a fair offset to the advantage of efficient organization. But it is no more than that. The organization should, with \$80,000 or less, always be able to conduct meetings, circulate literature, put up posters, employ all needed watchers and meet every legitimate expense. Anything in excess of that must directly or indirectly debauch the electorate. Yet Tammany frequently spends vastly Publicity alone can keep campaign more. funds within proper limits and that remedy should be effectively applied to parties as well as to individual candidates.

KEEPING WATER PURE.

The Mayor's new water commission has acted with promptness in devising ways and means for the increase of the local supply, and it is assumed that under the approval of the state commission-which is to act upon the matter next week-its plans will soon be put into effect. But there are other phases of the general water question which it would be gratifying to see looked after at the same time with equal energy and discretion. Especially is it desirable to have the streams of the state, to the widest possible extent, redeemed from pollution and to end the beastly practice of transforming waterourses into open sewers.

This evil is an ancient one, but in all time it has been regarded by thoughtful and benevolent men as a gross iniquity. Ardai Viraf, in his famous vision of hell, "saw a man whom demons "forced with blows to swallow blood, corrupted 'matter and human flesh; concerning whom the Blessed Serosch said: 'He was in the habit of 'casting corrupted matter into the water.' " Probably we are not inclined to go quite so far as did the Zoroastrian seer in our condemnation of those who pollute streams; yet when an epidemic of typhoid desolates some community there arises a feeling that such judgment is, after all. not much too harsh.

If only streams were kept free from artificial pollution the problem of water supplies for our cities and towns would be vastly simplified. Nor would it be a hardship to effect and preserve such freedom, for in a great proportion of cases the value of the contaminating matter, if properly disposed of, would be much more than the cost of keeping it out of the streams. It is this monstrous wastefulness of the present practice that condemns it in cases where the question of preserving the water pure for potable uses is not involved. It is not only that the water is defiled, but that the defiling matter is wasted. From all points of view it would be practically profitable to keep the sewage out of the streams from those of industry and economy as well as from those of sanitation and resthetics.

COREA'S NEW STATUS.

A revolution has been effected in Corea, so far as the foreign relations of that country are concerned, and also, in a large measure, in domestic matters. The net result of last week's negotiations is that the Hermit Empire passes under Japanese protection and control. The native Emperor will remain the head—or figurehead of the state, but the real authority will be exercised by a Japanese administrator; very much, we suppose, as Lord Cromer so wisely and efflrules Egypt under the nominal sovereignty of the Khedive. There will be also a Japanese administrator at each treaty port of Corea, all Corean diplomacy will be conducted from Tokio instead of from Seoul, no arrangements will be hereafter made with any power without Japanese assent and, as seems probable, Corean interests abroad will be attended to by Japanese ambassadors, ministers and consuls. Corea is practically placed under such relations to Japan as Bekhara sustains to Russia and Afghanistan to Great Britain.

This will, of course, surprise nobody. It is an end that has been foreseen since the beginning of the late war. Had Russia won in that war Corea would have been made a Russian province, Japan having won, it becomes a Japanese protectorate. On the whole, it is for the best. Coren has not the ability to maintain independence. It was at the mercy of China until Japan drove the Chinese out. It was fast falling into Russian hands when Japan again intervened. It is true Japan might protect its independence and leave it entirely independent. That would, however, be simply to incur more trouble in future. Chinese, Russian and other foreign influences would become potent at Seoul, intrigues for foreign control would follow, and Japan would have to fight her battles all over again or else let Corea fall into alien and hostile hands. Neither of those things would be profitable to her. She will avold them by taking Corea for her own. over, it is necessary for Japan's own industrial

and commercial progress that Corea shall be-

come enlightened and be opened to the world. denouncing fraud and illegal voting there is which it holds in trust. At such times we hear | In Corea itself there is no ability to effect such a change, wherefore Japan purposes to go in and effect it herself.

So far as the relations of Corea with the rest of the world are concerned, the change will be an agreeable one. Existing treaty relations will not be affected save through the normal course of negotiations. All existing rights of Americans and others in Corea will be even better safe guarded under Japanese than they would be under continued Corean administration, and there is little doubt that new and more advantageous relations will be more easily established under Japanese than under Corean rule. We have only to contrast existing relations with Corea with those with Japan to be convinced of that. The change means that our existing rights in Corea will be maintained, and that there will be added to them the further rights and privileges which we enjoy in Japan. There need be no fear of any closing of the open door. That is not Japan's policy. On the contrary, the door is likely to be opened all the wider. Before the war Japan proposed to Russia, and Russia refused, "a mutual engagement . . . to main-"tain the principle of equal opportunity for the "commerce and industry of all nations" in Corea. That is the principle, we assume, which Japan | ligerents. will now establish and maintain.

NORWAY'S RENASCENCE.

It would be difficult to conceive more auspicious circumstances than those in which Norway will resume her ancient rank among the independent kingdoms of the world. She parts from Sweden without a blow and on the friendliest of terms. She chooses by an overwhelming vote of her people and the unanimous vote of her Parliament a prince descended from her own ancient line to be her king. He will be welcomed to his throne not only by his people, but also by the Swedish crown and by the crowns of Great Britain and Germany. Taking with him a British princess as his Queen, and greeted by the Swedish Crown Prince and by the brother of the German Emperor, King Haakon VII will be entitled to a measure of envy as a favorite of political and dynastic fortune.

In a sentimental and historic sense the event will mark a new birth of Norway or a revival of some of her most ancient and most heroic memories. In the name of Hankon, which the King will assume, and in that of Olaf, which will be bestowed upon his heir apparent, is enshrined the history of Norway. The former suggests at first sound-though absit omen !- the earl who perished in the grim tragedy of Orkadale and Nidarholm, in Longfellow's matchless saga, and the latter, of course, the stormy hero of that lyric tale. But there were other Hankons of happler fate, and there were other Olafs, too, comparable with Astrid's son in mighty qualities. Indeed, there are few great themes in old Norse history and romance with which one or both of those names are not intertwined. Practical and businesslike as the Norwegians are, their natures are also highly imaginative and poetic, and the adoption of these names by their King and prince will arouse in them an enthusiasm that might not be obtainable in any other way.

But there are other considerations. Norway has for many a year been bound to a partner of her own race, but of a far different spirit. Under the one yoke have been democracy and aristocracy, free trade and protection and other equally antagonistic principles. It has not been good for either, but it has been the worse for Norway, since she was the lesser of the ill matched pair and was far more subjected to Swedish influences than was Sweden to Norwegian. Now, for the first time, Norway will have an opportunity to pursue the paths of her own choosing and to work out her own individual destiny. In the inomentous incidents of this year, at once so strenuous and so delicate, she has shown a superb resolution and also a fine degree of moderation and self-restraint, which give most fa vorable augury of the manner in which she will conduct herself now that she has gained her desire. There is not we take it a nation in the world that will not wish the new kingdom unbounded prosperity and unbroken peace.

DR. DOTY ON FUMIGATION.

By the appearance of a few cases of yellow fever in Havana within the last fortnight an important and not yet solved problem has been brought into fresh prominence. It has been a Japanese dog, which gave a different bark and suspected that the outbreak was caused by the | made a different gesture to express various wants; importation of mosquitoes which had been in- for instance, putting its paw up to its jaws with a fected in some other place. This is not the only possible explanation of the outbreak, of course, and nobody yet appears to be in a position to speak authoritatively on the subject. The conthough, is sufficient to raise for consideration the question whether or not merchandise as well as passengers should undergo quarantine supervision. In other words, is the fumigation of freight from an infected port necessary With his usual alertness to such exigencies

the Health Officer of the Port of New-York has just reiterated in the columns of The Tribune his well known views regarding the propriety of action of that kind; and his utterances constitute a valuable contribution to the discussion. Dr. Doty is convinced that yellow fever can be kept out of any port without continuing to follow the old practice of disinfecting ships and cargoes. He believes that the inspection should be limited to persons on board vessels arriving from centres of infection, and has acted on that principle for several years. He will not go so far as to affirm that mosquitoes may not convey the germs of fever in the manner indicated, but his watch for a well authenticated instance has thus far been unsuccessful. At most therefore, the occurrence must be considered infrequent; and Dr. Doty thinks the chance is so small that it may be safely ignored. The immunity which New-York Clty has enjoyed since fumigation was abandoned certainly creates a presumption that the operation is needless. It | We are will also strengthen the belief that the invasion of Havana was, after all, due to laxity in examining incoming passengers. What the Health Officer of New-York has to say about the ease And we with which mild cases may escape detection tends to confirm faith in that supposition.

During the next twelve months an attempt will be made to reorganize and reform the quarantine system of the South. The movement aim, first of all, to insure the largest attainable uniformity in the new codes which will be adopted in some of the states; and there will be determined effort to make the regulations conform closely to the findings of modern science. Over no measure, perhaps, will a wider diversity of opinion be developed than over the expediency of abandoning fumigation, and Dr. Doty's views on this point cannot be too carefully weighed by the men who undertake this labor of If undue burdens have been imposed on foreign and interstate commerce in the past, they cannot be removed too soon. Disinfection in volves expense and delay in the delivery of merchandise. If it serves no good purpose, it should promptly and universally be abandoned.

Cuban officials have been supersensitive over imputations by outsiders concerning the sanitary condition of their island. Hence they may not respond satisfactorily to requests for information from the United States, and especially from the Marine Hospital Service. This country cannot do much toward ascertaining the exact cause of the outbreak in Havana, though feeling a sufficient lively interest in the matter. However Cube may recognize the propriety of instituting an inquiry for her own sake. It is to be hoped that she will. But until much more convincing testimony is offered, the theory that mosquitoes im ported from New-Orleans caused the mischief will probably be rejected by sanitary experts.

That tremendous revolution in the Isle of Pines seems to have been scarcely so much as a tempest in a teapot. It was a mere ripple in a

Among all the voices raised in New-York

notable absence of the clarion note of Mr. Murphy, of Tammany Hall. Mr. Murphy's silence s becoming vociferous.

The banzais that greeted the Mikado on his return to Tokio from Ise, whither he went to nform the spirits of his ancestors of the final triumph of the Japanese arms, show that his subjects are once more loyal and serene. That is not, however, especially remarkable. It is always easier to recover from victory than from defeat, as the Czar could tell the Mikado,

When Sir Thomas Lipton hears of the champion tar of the British fleet lifting that silver cup he may be encouraged to enter the ring for another round for that "bloomin' old mug."

The ratifications of the Treaty of Portsmouth are to be exchanged in Washington to-morrow. That, we suppose, will mark the real, definitive and absolute ending of the war. Then, with the Russian Legation at Tokio and the Japanese at St. Petersburg raised to embassles, a new and, let it be hoped, long lasting era of better relations will be established between the late bel-

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A correspondent of "The London Globe" tells of a gilded youth who left instructions at a jeweller's shop for the inscription of an engagement ring he had just bought. He wanted it inscribed "From Bertie to Maud." As he left he turned back and added, as an after thought, "I shouldn't-ah-cut 'Maud' too deep, don't you know."

First Man-How do you do? Second Man-Beg pardon, but you have the advantage of me. Yes, I guess I have. We were en-First Man-Yes, I guess I have. We were en-gaged to the same girl, but you married her.— (Pittsburg Dispatch.

Governor-elect Guild of Massachusetts, who erved in the Spanish War, tells a story of a New-York regiment, many of whose members were reruited on the East Side. They were spoiling for a fight, and it became necessary to post a sentry to A big, husky Bowery recruit, of pugilistic pro-

pensities, was put on guard outside, and given spe-cial orders to see that quiet reigned, and, above all things, if trouble came his way, not to lose possession of his rifle. Soon a general row began, growing in propor-

tions as the minutes passed. The soldier wicked his post nervously, without interrupting, until the corporal of the guard appeared on the scene with "Why didn't you stop this row" shouted the

orporal. The sentry, balancing his rifle on his shoulder, raised his arms to the correct boxing position, and

Shure, phwat could I do wid this gun in me

COLLEGE HONORS.

"Dear father," writes a college son,
"I'm working day and night;
Have taken the first place in Greek
And passed exams all right.
Allôwance seems a little small,
Was pretty short last week."
The sire's reply is brief and terse;
"You don't need cash for Greek."

Again he writes: "Dear father, I
Am chosen in debate
'Twixt Yale and Harvard, you can bet
I feel 'tis something great.
I'm hard up, would be much obliged
If something down you'd chalk,"
Father's reply again is brief:
"You don't need cash to talk."

"You don't need cash to taik.

The latest letter reads: "Dear Dad,
I'm on the football team,
Am quarterbock, must hustle though,
And don't have time to dream.
I need spot cash." The Dad replies:
"Inclosed check bears my name,
Just fill it in; your ma and I
Will come up to the game."
—(Brooklyn Life.

An "Intelligent animals competition" has been held in Paris by a society whose members believe that dumb animals have reasoning faculties. They believe that animals, while acting mechanically in ome cases and instinctively in others, are capable of forming associations of ideas, which one philosophical school holds to be the foundations of In the late contest trained 'learned' animals were not rewarded. The judges consider that trick performing creatures, taught by laborious and often cruel methods, do not thus show real in-Dozens of dogs which went through rifle drill, cats which jumped through hoops, and fowls which danced the polka, were sent up to the show, but, much to the surprise of their owners, took no prizes. The silver gilt first medal went to oliar vapping when it showed undoubted capacity for forming associations of ideas. The silver second medal was bestowed dog, a cat and a hen, which played absolutely like children with their mistress. had a game of football with them in the presence of the judges, and the animals enjoyed it thoroughly, whereas the idea of play and make believe is often supposed to be peculiarly human.

Naggsby—When a man and his wife think the same thoughts simultaneously it is a sign that they are exceedingly congenial.
Waggsby—So? Well, then, my wife and I are congenial, all right, for the other night, when she said that she wondered why I'd ever been such a fool as to marry her, I had been sitting there in silence for half an hour wondering over the same identical thing.—(London Tit-Bits.

When the extent of the damage of the recent Suifu flood, in China, became known, the officials of the city, coming in solemn procession to the water's edge, and kneeling with their heads touching the ground, besought the river to desist. threw in their buttons, and the fu his official hat.

THE ANTISEPTIC BARE. We can sterilize his bottles, we can boil his little mug;
We can bake his flannel bandages and disinfect That envelops him when he partakes of medicated

air. But there's one impossibility that leaves us in despair—
and a not unjustifiable alarm, you will allow—
To wit. We fear 'twould never do to sterilize the

We are careful of his hours, we are thoughtful of toys; mindful of his sorrows, and judicious of prayerfully considerate of needful discipline, or little "Mother Handbook" and the precepts writ therein:

strive to render sterile all designed for mouth or tum.
But one frightful danger menaces—we cannot boll his thumb. -(Harper's Magazine,

FATIGUE AND ACCIDENTS.

From The Dundee Advertiser.

A recent paper by MM. Ibert and Mestre, published in the "Revue Scientifique," in which the authors endeavor to show that fatigue is largely responsible for the occurrence of accidents in industrial undertakings, is summarized by "Englished to the control of th

responsible for the occurrence of accidents in industrial undertakings, is summarized by "Engineering." In 1904 there were 4,352 accidents to workmen in the departments of the Herault, Aveyron, Lozere, Cantal and Tarn. An analysis of the official returns shows that 118 occurred between 1 a.m. and 5 a.m., and 15 between 8 p.m. and midnight. During the rest of the day the numbers were grouped as follows; Between 5 and 6, 110; 6 and 7, 232; 7 and 8, 355; 8 and 9, 340; 9 and 10, 478; 10 and 11, 232; 11 and 12, 56; 12 and 1, 132; 1 and 2, 136; 2 and 3, 421; 3 and 4, 588; 4 and 5, 513; 5 and 6, 254; 6 and 7, 58. Very similar figures are deducible from the Belgitan returns.

The grouping of accidents with respect to the day of the week on which they occurred presents some peculiarities. Thus, the 4,151 registered in the Department of Herault in 1904 were distributed as follows: Monday, 225; Tuesday, 329; Weinesday, 234; Tursday, 328; Friday, 224; Saurday, 408, and Sunday, 105. The small flaure for Sunday is, of course accounted for by the smaller number of men at work. On Tuesday, it will be seen, there is a small maximum. This is attributed to the effects of the debauch with which many men celebrate the week end. It is not pronounced on Monday, because a large number of men, having insufficiently iccovered, fall to turn 10, and so there are fewer men at work.

NOT JUST WHAT HE WANTED. From The London Chronicle.

From The London Chronicle.

Among the best of the storics told by Russel, one of "The Scotsman's" former editors, was an instance of the innate eleverness of the newspaper boy. Russel had entered "train at Prince's-st. station, Edinburgh one Friday, when a smart little newsboy immediately csiled out to him, "Scotsman, sir" "How much?" said Russel, Jokingly "A penny, sir," replied the boy, "Oh," said the editor, "I don't want to-day's 'Scotsman', sir," but if you could give me to-merrow's I would give you a sovereign for it. "Here you are, sir," delightedly shouted the youngster, and handed him "The Weekly Scotsman," which bore the date of the following day Russel paid the governign. the following day. Russel paid the savaroism

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Nov. 20.—President Roosevelt declined an invitation to-day from Senator Cullom to attend the annual Lincoln Day banquet of the Sangamon Club, of Springfield, Ill., on February 12. The President said that he would be unable to leave Washington at that time.

The Republican organization of Kentucky, represented by Chairman Ernst of the State c mittee, United States Internal Revenue Commitsioner Yerkes and Congressmen Bennett and Edsioner Yerkes and Congressmen Bennett and Belifsco Theatre to-night for "The Heart of Mary, ber of federal appointments are soon to be made | land" were Mrs. Elihu Root, Lieutenant General and Mrs. Chaffee Lieutenant General and Mrs. Chaffee Lieutenant General in Kentucky, and the consultation to-day was held for the purpose of securing an exchange of views as to the best men for the places.

Among the visitors at the White House to-day were Secretaries Root, Shaw, Bonaparte and Met-calf; Attorney General Moody, Senator Knox, Repesentatives Hepburn, Mann and Grosveror; Delegate Flynn, of Oklahoma, and Frank R. Abernathy, of Frederick, Okla., who accompanied the President on his wolf hunt in the Territory last

IN CABINET CIRCLES.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 20.-The President and Mrs Roosevelt will attend the marriage of Miss Anne Ewing Hitchcock, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, to Lieutenant Commander Sims, U. S. N., at St. John's Church to-morrow noon, and will go from the church to attend the wedding breakfast, given at the Hitchcock residence. While St. John's Church will be filled with official, diplomatic and resident society, only President and Mrs. Roosevelt, members of the Cabinet, the bridal party and relatives and a few friends will attend the breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Benedlet and Miss Benedict, all of New-York, are here for the wedding.

IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Nov. 29.—Señor Casasus, the Mexi-"an Ambassador, and Señora De Casasus gave a reception this afternoon from 5 to 7 o'clock at the embassy, when all of the members of the Diplomatic Corps were their guests. The embassy was brilliant with cut flowers, pink and white chrysan-themums and red roses tied with broad green ribbons, after the Parislan style, while a fine show of Mexican embroidery and silver made the diningroom brilliant. The Ambassador and Señora De Casasus received alone, but had assisting them pariors all of the members of the em bassy staff. Señora De Casasus were a gown of white cloth and old yellow lace and pearl and diaand ornaments.

The Brazilian Ambassador and Sefiora Nabuco were hosts for a box party at the Belasco to-night. other guests was Señora Walker-Martinez, the daughter of the Chilian Min-

Captain F. E. C. Ryan, naval attaché of the British Embassy, and Mrs. Ryan have returned from New-York, where they went in connection with the entertainment for Prince Louis of Battenberg. The counsellor of the embassy and Lady Susan Townley return to-morrow.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Nov. 20.—The Misses Seckendorf went to New-York this afternoon to be present at the marriage in that city to-morrow of their father, M. G. Seckendorf, and Mrs. Julia Davidson Donner, who divides her time between her home present to society.

in this city and her country place in the Ramage hills, in New-Jersey. After the wedding Mr. Sect. endorf and his bride will sail for Europe, and is turn to their Washington home, at No. 3,405 [

before Christmas. Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins and Miss Elkins was and daughter of Senator Elkins, are expected to

arrive at their home in this city to-morrow. Mrs. W. H. Southerland, wife of Commanda Southerland, entertained a party of this years debutantes at luncheon to-day.

Among the society people in the boxes at the and Mrs. Chaffee, Justice and the Misses McKenne Secretary and Mrs. Loeb, the Brazillan Ambus dor and Senora Nabuco; the Chinese Minister, Se Chentung Liang Cheng, and the Turkish Minister

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Henry Pierrepont Perry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. iam Perry and brother of Mrs. Pierre Lorilland Ronalds, jr., to Miss Edith Lounsbery, only daugh-ter of Mn and Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery, and granddaughter of James P. Haggin. Henry Perry was graduated from Harvard in 1901. No date has been set for the wedding.

Among the weddings set for to-day is that of John Vosburgh Irwin, to Miss Cornelia Helen Mer. rill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Payson Merrill, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, in 5th-ave, and Inc. It will be followed by a reception at the home of the parents of the bride, in East 67th-st Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, who are at Tur-

edo, will return to town next week for

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson will also return to town next week from their country place at

Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Mrs. Cornelius Vandoring who were to have sailed on Saturday for New-York have again postponed their departure from Europe and will probably spend the winter abroad, as Mr. Vanderbilt's house in 5th-ave., which has been u dergoing extensive alterations, will not be ready for occupancy until late in the season. Mrs. Vander-bilt and her sister, Mrs. Goelei, will probably spend the winter on the Riviera, and will be joined then in the early spring by Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, as well as Alessandra Fabbri, have left town for North Carolina, when they will spend several week. Mr. and Mrs. Rich ard T. Wilson, jr., are likewise in North Carolina and Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, ir., will leave town for the same destination later in the week

London of the condition of Mrs. Arthur Paget, It is reported that she is sinking, and faint hopes are now entertained of her recovery

Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. Charles M. Coster, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Howland Pell and Mrs. Richard Mortimer are among the patronesses of the Junior Cotilion, the first of which will be held on Tuesday evening, December 5, at Sherry's, in the new or rather re-modelled ballroom. The second dance of the series will be given on January 2, and the third on February 6. These dances were organized some years ago by women with debutante daughters, and a number of subscribers this year have daughters to

HONOR JUSTICE O'BRIEN.

of Columbia Law School.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, who has recently

been made presiding justice of the Appellate Divi-

sion of the Supreme Court, was the guest of honor

last night at a dinner given by the Alumni Asso-

ciation of Columbia Law School at Delmonics's

About 250 prominent members of the bar were pre-ent. Judge Lacombe of the United States Chaust

Court presided. After the gathering had song "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and had drank

his health, Justice O'Brien was called on After

The respect for the law at present is as great as at any period of our history. There is a great many

The respect for the law at present is as great as at any period of our history. There is a great man of humanity pouring into our cities continually. This condition will make them the centres of the great political storms of the future. A spirit of discontent is bred by our apparent lack of comercial honor. All great government institutions of the past have fallen first through their internal difficulties, and lastly through the enemies without the power of the sword, sustained by the high that wields it, and the power of the law, sustained by entightened public opinion, are the two forces.

by enlightened public opinion, are the two fursion of government. We must look to the bur and public support to maintain the respect for law sunccessary to perpetuate our public welfare.

In responding to the toast, "The Judge," Ju-

tice Edward Patterson, one of Justice O'Brien's

Justice O'Brien was put in his present position without a dissenting vote. Why is not there a more intimate relation between the bench and the bar? We ought to be nearre together. The bench is made by the bar. No judge can be really grewithout the support of the lawyers. The bar is responsible for the sort of judges chosen, and with the bar should be the responsibility of chosing the judges. There is no greater bar in the country, nor one more competent, than the bar of this city.

John E. Parsons responded to the toast, "The

Lawyer," and Judge Lacombe read a comp-mentary letter of regret from Joseph H. Choule

ROCKEFELLER CLASS CLUB ENDS.

Too Few Sunday School Members Used Its

Facilities.

The club that was organized about three years

ago as an adjunct to the Bible class of the Fifth

Avenue Baptist Church has dishanded. Its ex-

istence was terminated by the voluntary action

of the members, taken at a meeting last Saturds?

was one of the members of the board of gov-

John D. Rockefeller, jr., and others identified with the class entertained the belief that many of the class members without home associations in the city would appreciate the privileges of club. Mr. Rockefeller controlled the building Na. 11 West 40th-st., and he gave to the club the fiest use of the parlor floor and hasement. While probably 50 per cent of the class became club members, only a very small number really availed themselves of the privileges. It was therefore fielded to end the farce. That there was a defect in the club's finances or that Mr. Hockefeller was levied upon to cover delinquencies is not true.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DINNER.

Ex-Ambassador Choate and Alfred Moseley

Will Be Among Speakers To-night.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold its 157th at-

nual dinner at Delmonico's to-night, beginning #1

speakers' list includes Joseph H. Choate, ex-Ab-

ginla, President Alderman of the University of Vis-

6:30 o'clock. Morris K. Jesup will preside.

bassador to England; Governor Montague of

J. P. Elder, a lawyer at No. 41 Park Row, who

some pleasantries, he said:

colleagues, sald:

night.

ernors, said yesterday>

SULLIVAN FOUNTAIN APPROVED.

Municipal Art Commission Also Passes on Entertained by Alumni Association Gift of Mrs. James Speyer. The Municipal Art Commission has approved the

design of a memorial fountain to Algernon S. Sullivan. It will be of marble, with a bronze bass-relief of Mr. Sullivan, and will be placed in Van Cort-landt Park. The fountain will cost about \$10,000, by subscription among Mr. Sullivan's raised

A marble drinking fountain, the gift of Mrs. ies Speyer, has also been approved by the com-sion. It will be placed at the northern end of

mission. It will be placed at the hortain that of Longace Square.

The commission has approved several ornamental street signs for Prospect Park South, to be erected by a local improvement association, and designs for public baths at Hamburg and Willoughby aves. and Nostrand-ave., Brooklyn.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Bernhardt Goes to Chicago in Eighteen Hours-New Musical Play.

William F. Connor yesterday received two dispatches from along the route of Mme. Bernhardt's special train, which was then speeding toward Chicago, in order that the actress might open her enenggement in that city last night. Both telegrams were from J. W. Daly, agent of the New-York Central, who accompanied the train. The first dis-

Bernhardt special delivered to us 8 o'clock that morning. We are now making seventy miles an nour. If everything goes along smoothly will each Chicago about 4:10 p. m. Will keep you justed.

The second dispatch read:

Bernhard special passed Toledo 12:05 o'clock Will reach Chicago by 4:10 p. m., ahead of Lake Shore Limited. They have now covered on Lake Shore Railway 296 miles in 305 minutes, including stops and slow downs. You are fortunate in this in-stance to be in hands of Lake Shore.

The train completed the trip from New-York to Chicago in eighteen hours, and the engagement opened, so it was said last night, to a packed

The next musical production to be made by the firm of Sam S. & Lee Shubert will be entitled "Mexicana," and will open December 11 at Albaugh's Theatre, Baltimore. The company is to include Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Miss Christie Mac-Donald, Joseph Herbert, Miss Maggie Moore, Ed-mund Stanley, Miss Clara Partridge and Miss Flora Parker.

Henry Jewett, who has been playing Prinzivalle in support of Mme. Kalleh in "Monna Vanna" at the Manhattan Theatre, has resigned from the company in order to devote himself to the produc tion of a new play in which he is to star. To take the place of Mr. Jewett Mr. Fiske has engaged Henry B. Stanford, for five years leading man with Sir Henry Irving, who is now rehearsing, and will shortly appear in the role. Mr. Stanford was with Irving up to the time of the great player's death, Irving up to the time of the great player's death, and in the final performance at Bedford he played the role of King Louis of France in "Becket."

Among the roles in which he appeared in support of Irving, both in England and America, were Christian in "The Bells." Olivier in "Robespierre," Gratiano in "The Merchant of Venice," and Faust to Irving's Mephistopheles. Mr. Stanford arrived in America only last week, and was immediately engaged by Mr. Fiske.

TO PROTEST AGAINST ART DUTY. A meeting is to be held in the Hudson Theatre ext Saturday morning to urge the removal of the

present duty on works of art. It will be under the auspices of the League for Political Education. It is expected that the meeting will disclose the representative feeling of American artists on the art tariff. Among the speakers will be J. Carroll Beckwith, Kenyon Cox and F. J. Millet. MAY BE CALLED TO TEMPLE EMANU-EL.

The latest aspirant for the pulpit of the Temple

Emanu-El is the Rev. Dr. Stephens Wise, of Port land, Ore. Dr. Wise occupied the pulpit last Sat-urday and Sunday, and made a favorable impresbelieved that he will be elected to serve as associate with Dr. Joseph Silverman. Dr. Wise is now rabbi of the largest congregation at Portland, Ore. He will deliver an address at Cooper Union on Sunday.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS. Among the passengers who will sail to-day for

Bremen on the Kronprinz Wilhelm are: Mrs. Pheebe A. Hearrat.
George von L. Meyer, Ambasador at St. Petersburg
Count and Countess M. G. Seckendorf

Rev. C. C. Thiran.
Dr. and Mrs. Edward Penn.
Captain Paul Behneke.
Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich. Those sailing to-day for Naples on the Carpa-

ginia, and Alfred Moseley, of London. Among the members who will attend are: John H. Starin.

J. Pierpont Morgan.
James Stillman.
Cornellus N. Bliss.
Charles S. Smith.
William Butler Duncan.
Woodbury Laugdon.
James Speyer.
Gustay H. Schwark.

John H. Starin.
A. Earton Hepburn.
Frank A. Vanderlis.
John I. Waterbury.
Marshail Field.
D. O. Mills.
Alexander E. Orz.
Seth Low.
Jordan L. Mott.
Robert C. Ogden.
John L. Riker.
Iridor Straus.
John Crosby Brown.
John Chaffin.
Phomas P. Fowler.
George J. Gould.
William H. Truesdale.
John Waramaker.
James T. Woodwand.

London, Nov. 20.-The Spanish Embassy sags there is no truth in the statement of the "Cor spondencia," of Madrid, that King Alfonso is 10 marry Princess Ena of Battenberg, niece of Kins Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Percy Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Lippin-ward.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rankin,
Mr. and Mrs. M. J. LawMrs. W. D. AlMrs. W. D. Al-Edward. The Foreign Office describes the report

The committee in charge consists of J. Edward Simmons, Charles S. Smith, Cornelius N. Elba. John S. Kennedy and James Stillman. DENIES ALFONSO MARRIAGE REPORT.

as "arrant nonsense."